

OHIO HAS ENOUGH OF J. R. GARFIELD

Collapse of Boom for Governor Sad Disappointment to Insurgent Band.

PITIFUL SHOWING MADE

Prospect of Certain Defeat at Polls Makes Nomination Impossible. Harding Has Good Chance of Beating Harmon.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Aug. 6.—The action of the recent Ohio Republican convention may or may not have paved the way to Republican victory in November, but it certainly did one thing—it demonstrated that James R. Garfield is in no way a potent factor in Ohio politics.

Garfield, heralded the country over on the day preceding the convention as the sure nominee for Governor, was not even treated seriously by the delegates when they met and got down to business; he received 72 out of 1645 votes.

In the pre-convention days, the Garfield boomers made a tremendous noise. Garfield himself appeared on the scene and was extensively interviewed. The corps of subsidized press agents, lent for the occasion by Gifford Pinchot, were successful in getting Garfield, the impression that Garfield would prove a strong runner and would develop into the leading candidate before the convention.

But what a fiasco it proved to be. The Garfield boomers, though successful in raising a big racket, proved infinitesimally weak in numbers—so weak that Garfield at the last moment, finding that the delegates were not disposed to elect him, fled to the convention, but packed his duds and hiked for home. He was shrewd enough to detect the true situation, but in describing his followers he was unmercifully roasted and branded a "quitter."

The plain, blunt truth about the Ohio situation is this: Jimmy Garfield was turned down because he is hostile to President Taft. Ohio Republicans are loyal to the President, are satisfied with his administration and his party leadership and are in favor of his re-nomination. Garfield, though he said otherwise when he went to Columbus, is sore at Taft, professes to believe the Administration has been a failure and wants to see T. Roosevelt denominated in 1912. Garfield's re-nomination at Columbus fooled nobody; his declaration that he had no quarrel with the President was a deliberate attempt at deception.

But Garfield was dealing with men, and with politicians, and these men exercised their brains. They were aware that Garfield was attempting to make a change in his own heart, but because he felt he must do so to secure the nomination, and they knew equally well that Garfield was a man who would have turned again on the President, and used his high office to embarrass him at every turn in the road. So they turned down Jimmy.

Defeat Thought Certain. Another reason why Garfield was rejected was the absolute certainty that he would be defeated by the Democrats. The experienced Republican politicians of Ohio, of all factions save the insurgents, knew this, and all were against Garfield. The Democrats knew what an easy mark he was, and that if nominated, and they went bitter tears when Jimmy showed up with a pitiful 72 votes. They had banked heavily on the pre-convention reports that Garfield would be named, for they knew full well that against such a man Governor Harmon would have a walk-over.

As a matter of fact, William H. Taft is a bigger man today in Ohio than Theodore Roosevelt. The Republicans of that state owe their first allegiance to their honored son, the President, and look upon the ex-President as an outsider when it comes to affairs affecting only Ohio. They deem it more important to show their loyalty to President Taft than to express their admiration for ex-President Roosevelt. And the minutes they wrote their loyalty to Taft into their state platform, they offered serious affront to Jimmy Garfield, and Jimmy declined to stay with them.

Ticket May Win. In the judgment of men well versed in Ohio politics, the Republican ticket stands a fair chance of winning in November. They concede that a strong man was nominated on a platform which will prove successful. The injection of National issues into the campaign will add strength to the Republican cause, and the tariff issue is the successful record of the Administration will be kept constantly to the front. By this means, there is strong hope that Harding will sweep the state in November, and that Harmon, the popular Democratic idol, Harding, in any event, has a reasonable chance of election. Garfield would have been certain of defeat almost before he had met in the Republican convention.

Out of it all, what does Garfield get? He is worse off than before he attempted to break in. Prior to the Columbus convention nobody knew Garfield's political strength; it had never been tested. From the amount of publicity he had been receiving, it was presumed that he would "cut some ice," though nobody knew how much. When his friendly press agents got in their work, a great many people began to believe that Jimmy was going to be a factor in Ohio politics, as his father had been before him.

QUEENSTOWN TO BE PORT

Cunard Liners Induced Not to Slight Queenstown.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—In consequence of the pressure brought to bear on it through Irish and other influences, the Cunard Line today decided to revert to Queenstown as a port of call on eastbound journeys, landing passengers and mail there before continuing to Fishguard, the new port on the Welsh coast.

All steamers except the Lusitania and Mauretania will put in at both Queenstown and Fishguard commencing September 1.

Cottage Grove Would Issue Bonds.

COTTAGE GROVE, Or., Aug. 6.—(Special.)—Cottage Grove will hold a special election on August 22 for the purpose of amending certain sections of the present city charter, which are inadequate for the growing needs of the city.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Rev. D. H. Jones, of Boise, Idaho, is among the arrivals at the Ramapo. C. G. Ballard and Mrs. Ballard, of Durfur, reached the Cornelius yesterday.

A. Scofield, connected with a lumber company at Seattle, arrived at the Perkins last night.

W. E. Welch, one of the leading merchants at Rainier, is at the Cornelius over Sunday.

D. G. Harvey, one of the well-known citizens of La Grande, registered at the Oregon last night returned to the Hotel Portland last night from an extended trip through the East.

A. F. Sether, prominently identified with the lumber interests of Roseburg, was at the Oregon yesterday.

H. B. Thielson, of Salem, is staying at the Imperial over Sunday, and was accompanied by Mrs. Thielson.

A. Whitehead, accompanied by his daughter, came in from Hood River and is registered at the Oregon.

Peter Conaher, of Yacolt, Wash., one of the big timber dealers of the southwestern part of the state, is at the Oregon today.

H. R. Edwards, of Tillamook, and one of the large shippers of lumber aboard the coastwise steamers, is at the Cornelius today.

Professor W. P. Campbell, assistant superintendent of the Chemawa Indian School, was at the Imperial yesterday, accompanied by Mrs. Campbell.

John Scharbauer, of Fort Worth, Tex., owner of 35,000 head of cattle, is at the Portland, looking over Oregon from an investment standpoint.

G. Sargent and Mrs. Sargent, of the Cosur d'Alenes, were among the well-known Idaho people in the city yesterday. They registered at the Perkins.

Mrs. Louise George and her sister, formerly residents of Grants Pass, but now living at Seattle, are staying at the Ramapo while visiting friends in Portland.

Merrill Nibley, of Salt Lake City, owner of one of the largest tracts of timber in Eastern Oregon, was at the Portland yesterday, accompanied by Mrs. Nibley.

Willard Case and Mrs. Case, of Kalamazoo, Wash., reached the Perkins yesterday and were the recipients of many courtesies from the lumber interests of Portland.

W. C. Nienstrath, of Hammond, Ind., was among the arrivals at the Ramapo yesterday and will be engaged during the next two weeks in looking over Oregon lands.

George W. Brett, Mrs. Brett and F. L. Michael and wife, of Mason City, Or., were yesterday the recipients of much attention from Portlanders at the Hotel Perkins.

R. J. Snowden, formerly a detective at Denver, Colo., but of late years connected with the secret service of the Santa Fe Railroad, registered at the Perkins last night.

Fred J. Palmer, postmaster at Jordan Valley, and who travels through three states in order to spend a day in Portland, came to the Imperial yesterday. He is with the "bond man" of Denver, Colo., passed yesterday at the Oregon while arranging the Woodman of the World official bonds.

W. C. Harris, ex-member of the House of Representatives for Colorado, owner of much land in the vicinity of Sterling, in that state, was at the arrivals at the Portland yesterday.

George Small, editor of the Democrat at Baker City, passed through Portland yesterday to join his family at Seaside. Mr. Small is of the opinion that the nominations and procedures are in the ascendancy in Oregon.

Wesley Austin, for 43 years a hotel clerk and only employed in three hotels during that time, arrived at the Portland yesterday on a visit to Clerk H. E. Fletcher. Mr. Austin is now with the Hotel Knutsford at Salt Lake City.

J. C. Cooper, the walnut man from McMinnville, was at the Imperial yesterday on his way to Washington, D. C., where he will speak before a convention of tree growers and display pictures of the walnut tree which is adding to the fame of Oregon.

George P. Mason, general manager for the Western States Life Insurance Company, with headquarters at San Francisco, arrived at the Astor yesterday. Mr. Mason is staying in Portland while arranging for a trip to the Philippines and Honolulu in the interests of his company. He was the recipient of a number of calls yesterday, among them being S. B. Edwards, who came to Portland as the Commissioner for Colorado at the Lewis and Clark Fair.

Eugene Conran, one of the Republican committeemen for the borough of Brooklyn and a politician of note in the Empire State, reached the Oregon yesterday on his wedding trip. Mr. Conran had nothing to say as to the Gore charges against Vice-President Sherman or anything else of a political nature. "Cut it out, kid," said Conran. "I'm just happy."

Captain F. C. Wood, of Porto Rico, will arrive on his return home left last evening on a return home after a visit of two weeks with his mother, Mrs. F. W. Wood, of 163 Emerson street. Captain Wood goes to San Francisco, New Orleans, Washington, D. C., and then to New York City, where he will take steamer for Porto Rico. His stay here has been very pleasant, many receptions having been given in his honor.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 6.—(Special.)—Portland arrivals at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, are: C. B. Simmons, C. R. Dederick, F. N. Averill, Fred Fontaine and wife.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—(Special.)—The following Portland people are registered at the hotels: Roger Sinnott, Mrs. Sinnott, at the Blackstone; Robert W. Reist, at the Stratford.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—(Special.)—The following persons from the Pacific Northwest are registered at New York hotels today: From Portland—Miss Froom, at the Gerard; E. F. Wentworth, at the Astor. From Tacoma—C. L. Huford, at the Breslin.

From Seattle—Mrs. W. S. Newton, at the Seville; F. H. Shoemaker, at the King Edward; Mrs. S. E. Hickman, at the Holliday; A. D. Clark, at the Albert; G. Gehling, at the Hotel Astor; W. B. Kille, at the Grand.

Mayor Would Improve Park. VANCOUVER, Wash., Aug. 6.—(Special.)—Mayor Kiggins is working for a \$1500 appropriation for city park improvements. The City Park is two blocks square and was given to the city by Mrs. Amos Short, wife of Amos Short, who took up the site of Vancouver as a donation land claim about 1847. The park remains in about the same condition it was 60 years ago. At two corners of the park are four millstones which were used in the first flour mill established on the Pacific coast. The stones were shipped around Cape Horn in 1844 in the Jonathan Palmer.

U'REN HAS PLAN TO LOAD LEGISLATURE

Constitutional Amendment Would Apportion by Each Party's Strength.

SCHEME IS COMPLICATED

Methods of Computation to Determine Who Have Been Elected Difficult to Understand—Amendment Is of Great Length.

(Continued from First Page.)

Methods of Computation to Determine Who Have Been Elected Difficult to Understand—Amendment Is of Great Length.

The figures heretofore given of the number of members each party would have had in the lower house by following such a plan two years ago are taken from the argument filed in support of the proposed amendment, and are based on the respective party votes for Representative in June, 1908.

It is impossible to determine just what representative districts would have had no representation in the house two years ago for the reason that in Multnomah County, for instance, each elector was entitled to vote for 13 members of the house, whereas under the proposed plan he could have voted for but one.

The plan of electing Senators is the same except that the vote cast for all candidates is divided by 30 to determine the "quotas."

The figures heretofore given of the number of members each party would have had in the lower house by following such a plan two years ago are taken from the argument filed in support of the proposed amendment, and are based on the respective party votes for Representative in June, 1908.

It is impossible to determine just what representative districts would have had no representation in the house two years ago for the reason that in Multnomah County, for instance, each elector was entitled to vote for 13 members of the house, whereas under the proposed plan he could have voted for but one.

The plan of electing Senators is the same except that the vote cast for all candidates is divided by 30 to determine the "quotas."

The figures heretofore given of the number of members each party would have had in the lower house by following such a plan two years ago are taken from the argument filed in support of the proposed amendment, and are based on the respective party votes for Representative in June, 1908.

It is impossible to determine just what representative districts would have had no representation in the house two years ago for the reason that in Multnomah County, for instance, each elector was entitled to vote for 13 members of the house, whereas under the proposed plan he could have voted for but one.

The plan of electing Senators is the same except that the vote cast for all candidates is divided by 30 to determine the "quotas."

The figures heretofore given of the number of members each party would have had in the lower house by following such a plan two years ago are taken from the argument filed in support of the proposed amendment, and are based on the respective party votes for Representative in June, 1908.

It is impossible to determine just what representative districts would have had no representation in the house two years ago for the reason that in Multnomah County, for instance, each elector was entitled to vote for 13 members of the house, whereas under the proposed plan he could have voted for but one.

The plan of electing Senators is the same except that the vote cast for all candidates is divided by 30 to determine the "quotas."

The figures heretofore given of the number of members each party would have had in the lower house by following such a plan two years ago are taken from the argument filed in support of the proposed amendment, and are based on the respective party votes for Representative in June, 1908.

It is impossible to determine just what representative districts would have had no representation in the house two years ago for the reason that in Multnomah County, for instance, each elector was entitled to vote for 13 members of the house, whereas under the proposed plan he could have voted for but one.

The plan of electing Senators is the same except that the vote cast for all candidates is divided by 30 to determine the "quotas."

The figures heretofore given of the number of members each party would have had in the lower house by following such a plan two years ago are taken from the argument filed in support of the proposed amendment, and are based on the respective party votes for Representative in June, 1908.

It is impossible to determine just what representative districts would have had no representation in the house two years ago for the reason that in Multnomah County, for instance, each elector was entitled to vote for 13 members of the house, whereas under the proposed plan he could have voted for but one.

The plan of electing Senators is the same except that the vote cast for all candidates is divided by 30 to determine the "quotas."

The figures heretofore given of the number of members each party would have had in the lower house by following such a plan two years ago are taken from the argument filed in support of the proposed amendment, and are based on the respective party votes for Representative in June, 1908.

It is impossible to determine just what representative districts would have had no representation in the house two years ago for the reason that in Multnomah County, for instance, each elector was entitled to vote for 13 members of the house, whereas under the proposed plan he could have voted for but one.

The plan of electing Senators is the same except that the vote cast for all candidates is divided by 30 to determine the "quotas."

The figures heretofore given of the number of members each party would have had in the lower house by following such a plan two years ago are taken from the argument filed in support of the proposed amendment, and are based on the respective party votes for Representative in June, 1908.

It is impossible to determine just what representative districts would have had no representation in the house two years ago for the reason that in Multnomah County, for instance, each elector was entitled to vote for 13 members of the house, whereas under the proposed plan he could have voted for but one.

The plan of electing Senators is the same except that the vote cast for all candidates is divided by 30 to determine the "quotas."

The figures heretofore given of the number of members each party would have had in the lower house by following such a plan two years ago are taken from the argument filed in support of the proposed amendment, and are based on the respective party votes for Representative in June, 1908.

has the highest registered Socialist vote among the counties of the state.

Every Man for Self is Scheme.

The election scheme proposed also gives every candidate on the Republican party 50 per cent on his own party, 50 in the Democratic party, 60 in the Prohibition party and 60 in the Socialist party, if candidates are nominated in every district. In short, it proposes a scheme of every candidate for himself, regardless of party, and defeat take the hindmost.

The smaller parties could be expected to nominate candidates in every legislative district in the state for the reason that an individual candidate does not necessarily have to have a high number of votes in comparison with the votes of other party candidates, to insure his election. Just so long as the total prohibition of Socialist vote in the state is greater than the "quota," that party would have the right to one or more seats in the Legislature and the equal number of members of that party, no matter where located in the state, who lead in their party voting, would be elected.

With full prohibition or Socialist legislation out of office the state 200 voters would be pretty certain to send a candidate of either of those parties to the Legislature, while Republican or Democrat to be elected would need about 900 votes. Thus, with legislative jobs dangling so nearly within reach, the free-for-all primary, it is believed, would bring out full legislative tickets from the minority parties in every district of the state.

The amendment also provides for legislating out of office the 15 holdover Senators who will be elected this year, the election of members of both houses for annual sessions of the Legislature, for an increase of legislator's pay from \$120 per session to \$150 per session, for the election of a president of both houses, from outside the membership of the legislative assembly, for recall of the entire assembly or any members or portion of either house, for the calling of special sessions by a majority of the members, makes five years' residence in the state a necessary qualification of a legislator, continues to the next session the life of bills unacted upon at one session, and requires each member to be a resident of the district which he represents.

Argument in opposition to the proposed amendment has been filed in the office of the Secretary of State by Wallace McCaman, Mr. McCaman, in referring to the denial in the measure of representation to certain districts says: "In stating his intention to support the Declaration of Independence charges:

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the Legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

"Our forefathers understood by the right of representation in the Legislature, the right of the people of each legislative district to choose by majority vote certain men who should sit in the Legislature as representatives of that district and to whom the people of the district would have the right to look for protection. Thomas Jefferson was correct in speaking of this right as inestimable.

If the proposed measure destroys this right, if it is adopted, at every legislative assembly some legislative districts will have no representation.

Linn County, near Yamhill County has a vote sufficiently near the highest vote given to any candidate of his party in any part of the state, he will be declared defeated even though such declaration leaves Yamhill county without representation and even though the majority of the vote of Yamhill County.

This is not right; it is not American, and it will not please the people. No man should sit in the Legislature who cannot win out on a popular vote in the legislative district in which he lives, and a political party should have representation in the Legislature which it can carry by vote of the people at a fair election."

OLYMPIA, Wash., Aug. 6.—(Special.)—Pointing out that the district school debt in Washington has increased from \$250,000 in 1909 and other startling facts concerning mismanagement of school finances, H. B. Dewey, State School Superintendent, has addressed a letter to all county superintendents urging that provision be made this year for paying municipal bonds and warrants now outstanding be refunded at lower interest rates.

The letter follows: "At the present time 7 per cent of all the expenditures for school purposes are for payment of interest. So far as the schools are concerned, this money is

wasted. Is there not some way to lessen the burden of indebtedness? The school districts of this state are paying more in interest alone every year than the amount received annually from interest on the permanent school fund, rentals, fines, etc. Is this a good condition? Permit me to make the following suggestions:

"First—Many districts are paying 8 per cent on warrants. In many cases this rate could be reduced to 6 per cent, and the warrants be stated without discount.

"Second—In districts having outstanding bonds, urge the County Commissioners to establish a sinking fund, if possible, under the provisions of the code of public instruction. Then keep the sinking fund invested in school warrants.

"Third—Between 1890 and 1909, the school districts issued bonds to the amount of \$2,000,000. These bonds were issued, usually, for 20 years and with option for repayment before maturity. Many of these bonds can be refunded at a much lower rate of interest. The state has \$750,000 on hand for investment in municipal bonds. Under the law the State Board of Finance must give preference to school districts. To repeat, establish a sinking fund and keep it invested; pay off bonds, or part of them, and refund the balance.

"Fourth—Note carefully the expenditures for incidental expenses of the districts. In 1909, the items included under

this head (fuel, interest, repairs, free text books, libraries, etc.), required \$2.3 per cent of the total expenditures for school purposes. The report of the Commissioner of Education shows that the percentage of the total expenditure for incidentals in the United States as a whole was less than 20 per cent of the total amount expended for school purposes.

"Fifth—However, at this time, I wish to call your attention chiefly to the levy for the current year. A large number of districts have outstanding warrants. Unless there is some reason for not doing so, it seems to me that these districts should include in their report to the County Commissioners an estimate for payment of outstanding warrants. Just as possible, the districts should get on a cash basis.

Toledo Wants Mountain Water. NEWPORT, Or., Aug. 6.—(Special.)—An enthusiastic meeting was held in the City Hall at Toledo, attended by about 50 citizens, who were gathered in the interest of compelling the City Council to install a municipal mountain-water system. The citizens demanded a special election to decide the water question. The water will be brought from Mill Creek, which is a clear mountain stream of considerable size.

YOUNG MEN'S COLLEGE SUITS

AT HALF PRICE

All Summer weights fancy patterns Young Men's College Suits at HALF PRICE

\$15.00 SUITS NOW \$ 7.50
\$20.00 SUITS NOW \$10.00
\$25.00 SUITS NOW \$12.50
\$30.00 SUITS NOW \$15.00
\$35.00 SUITS NOW \$17.50

ODD LOTS
Men's single and double-breasted Black and Blue Suits, odd lots, values to \$25.00

\$12.50

BEN SELLING LEADING CLOTHIER

SCHOOL DEBTS GROWING
BIG SUM PAID FOR INTEREST IN STATE OF WASHINGTON.

Superintendent Dewey Calls Attention to Alarming Increase and Suggests Reduction Plans.

DECLARATIONS ARE FILED
Candidates for Senate and Lower House Ready for Primaries.

DISPATCHER FALLS DYING
G. N. Bandy Is Stricken as He Talks to Superintendent.

NEW QUARTERS
TACOMA, Aug. 6.—George N. Bandy, chief train dispatcher for the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound and Tacoma Eastern railroads, was stricken with apoplexy while talking with Superintendent Foster, of the Tacoma & Eastern in the office at 19 o'clock this morning.

Bandy sank to the floor and died in about an hour. His wife and children left a few days ago to visit her former home in Wisconsin. Bandy was 64 years old, and has a son here in a printing office.

Escaped Convict Caught. SALEM, Or., Aug. 6.—(Special.)—Word was received at the State Penitentiary today that Albert Crawford, Wash. Crawford escaped from the State Fair grounds July 19, where he was working as a trustee. He was sentenced to serve three years from Umatilla County for burglary.

For the fourth time our growing business compels us to move, this time to Fourth and Yamhill Sts., Portland, Oregon. The above building will be ready for occupancy very soon. We shall then have more space and the most finely equipped Business College in the West and shall be able to care for more than Eight Hundred students at one time.

Perfect light and ventilation and all modern conveniences. Faculty and courses stronger than ever. Always in session. Day and Night.

I. N. Walker, President-Principal
O. A. Bosserman, Secretary-Manager

